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## Beame Defeated in N.Y.C. Primary

By Frank Lynn

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Mayor Edward Koch and New York City Councilman Mario Cuomo defeated Mayor Abraham Beame and four other mayoral candidates in the New York City primary yesterday. Beame, 71, winding up a political and governmental career that began shortly after World War II, conceded shortly after 7 a.m. in a talk in which he said he was "defeated."



Mayor Abraham Beame of New York City bites his lip and fights to hold back tears after his defeat in primary.

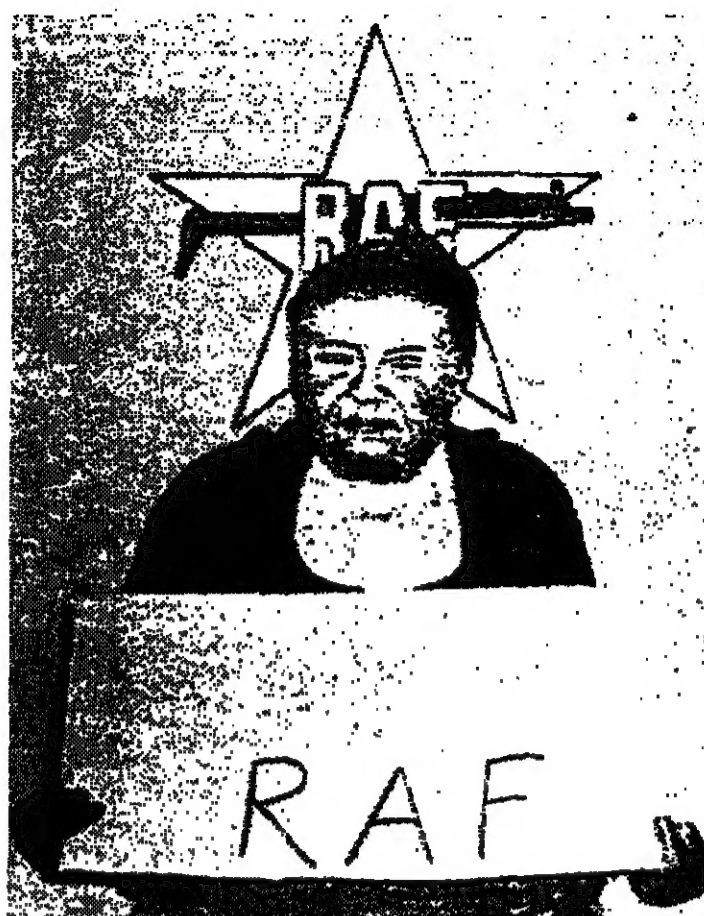
179,495 votes or 20 per cent, Mr. Cuomo had 170,031 votes or 19 per cent, Mr. Beame had 162,508 or 18 per cent, and Mrs. Abzug had 150,610 or 17 per cent.

Mrs. Abzug's defeat, the second in two years, may end her career in elective politics. She lost last year to Daniel Moynihan in the Democratic primary for the U.S. Senate nomination.

## Criticism Of Israel Renewed By Carter

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—President Carter today reiterated the U.S. position that the establishment of permanent Israeli settlements in occupied territories is illegal, adding that he would discuss the matter with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan later this month.



This is a slightly retouched copy of a photo received by the Bonn bureau of Agence France-Presse showing West German industrialist Hanns Martin Schleyer holding a poster beneath a symbol of the kidnappers' organization.

## Anniversary of Death

## Strict Maoist Thought Is Under Fire in Peking

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Sept. 9 (WP).—China has marked the anniversary of Mao Tse-tung's death with its first open attack on slavish adherence to Marxist-Leninist-Maoist thought, once an unassailable dogma for all Chinese.

Since Mao's death a year ago today, some of his closest followers, including his wife, Chiang Ching, have disappeared from sight. Scores of veteran party and army officials, like Mr. Nieh, have returned to power after a decade in which their efforts to dampen Mao's enthusiasm for a true classless society made them politically suspect.

## Turkey Raises Commodity Costs To Fight Deficit

ANKARA, Sept. 9 (AP).—Turkey's rightist coalition government announced price rises today ranging from 26 to 114 per cent for petroleum products, cement, iron, steel and paper—all produced by state enterprises.



Tongsun Park talks with newsmen Friday in Seoul.

## Geneva Lawyer Chosen

## Germans Accept Kidnap Liaison

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Sept. 9 (NYT).—The government informed the kidnappers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer through broadcasts this afternoon that it agreed to a Geneva lawyer, Denis Payot, as a middleman in negotiations to free the president of the West German employers' and industry federations.



Hans Friderichs

## Bonn Minister Of Economics Will Resign

BONN, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Economics Minister Hans Friderichs said today that he will resign shortly to join one of West Germany's largest commercial banks, whose director was killed by terrorists July 30.

Mr. Friderichs said that he will join the Dresdner Bank, the country's second largest commercial bank. Juergen Ponto, the Dresdner bank's chairman of the board, was killed by terrorists in his home near Frankfurt July 30.

Free Democratic party spokesman Josef Gerwald said that Mr. Friderichs would probably remain at his post until the end of this month. Mr. Gerwald said that Mr. Friderichs planned to participate in next Thursday's parliamentary debate on the economic situation.

## By U.S. Currency Controller

## Lance Dealings Termed Mistakes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The government's chief bank regulator today characterized director Bert Lance as a "who unknowingly violated a key part" of federal law in banking dealings.

In response to questioning by Sen. William Roth, R-Del., Mr. Heimann said Mr. Lance's overdrafts were "unsafe and unsound" banking practices but there apparently was "no intent to defraud."

In another development, attorney Bobby Lee Cook rejected as "reckless" and "contrary to the record" statements by Billy Lee Campbell, his former client now serving eight years for embezzlement, implicating Mr. Lance in the crime involving the Calhoun bank Mr. Lance headed at the time.

## Skepticism Voiced on Amin 'Coma'

## 15 Reported Executed in Uganda for Plotting

KAMPALA, Sept. 9.—Fifteen men convicted of plotting against President Idi Amin were lined up and shot one by one by a firing squad in front of a large crowd here today, according to a report by a witness.

Twelve of the men had been convicted last month of plotting to overthrow the Ugandan President in a coup allegedly planned for last Jan. 25, the sixth anniversary of Marshal Amin's accession to power.

Some diplomats in Kampala said they were skeptical of the report that President Amin was seriously ill. Diplomats in Kampala said a minor operation by a Soviet surgeon to remove a blemish from President Amin's neck was shown on television last night.

## Says He Fears 'Trial by Press'

## Tongsun Park Bars Returning to U.S. Now

SEOUL, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Tongsun Park, the South Korean businessman charged with illegal lobbying in the United States, said today that he has no intention of immediately returning to Washington.

Mr. Park talked to newsmen briefly this afternoon at an impromptu news conference he gave on the steps of the Seoul district prosecutor's office, where he was questioned for 3 1/2 hours for the second time since Aug. 24.

which he said has spread "innumerable and allegations" hurting his reputation. At his last press conference here last month, he denied all charges of wrongdoing against him, including allegations of bribery and influence peddling.

## Polish Workers in Strike

WARSAW, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—A strike at a factory in central Poland won a disputed wage payment after two brief strikes last week.

Radio Uganda, monitored in London, said: "Life President Idi Amin has warned that anybody, be he a minister or high-ranking security officer or a civilian, who engages in subversive activities against Uganda is actually committing suicide."



## Says U.S. Is Powerless to Avert It

## Vatican Article Acknowledges Rise of Europe's Communists

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The Vatican's weekly magazine said today that France, Italy and Spain soon may bring the Communists into their governments and there is little that the United States can do about it.

"It is obvious that even a mere participation in power by the Communist parties in some Western countries such as Italy, France and possibly Spain... would mark a substantial success for the Soviet Union," the magazine *L'Osservatore Della Domenica* said in an editorial by former Vatican spokesman Federico Alessandrini.

"As things stand, the hypothesis does not seem remote from reality," Mr. Alessandrini wrote. "nor can one see how the United States could oppose an action carried out in line with the self-determination of peoples."

**Candid Reference**  
Although Mr. Alessandrini's weekly editorials on world affairs do not necessarily reflect official views, this was the most candid reference to date in a Vatican news medium to the possibility of Communists entering the government of Italy, which surrounds the 108.7-acre papal state on all sides.

The Italian Communists gained

heavily in parliamentary elections last year, polling 34.4 per cent of the vote to 33.7 for the long-dominant Christian Democrats. They have cooperated with Christian Democratic Premier Giulio Andreotti for 14 months by means of benevolent abstention from veto and have a growing role in making policy.

In France, polls have shown the Socialist-Communist leftist alliance leading the rightist alliance of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in the campaign for the parliamentary elections next March.

**Vatican Tolerant**  
Spain's small Communist party, legalized after the death of Francisco Franco, has gained considerable prestige since its leader, Santiago Carrillo, engaged in a dispute with Moscow over human rights.

In recent years, the Vatican has tried to normalize relations with the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe in an attempt to make life easier for tens of millions of Roman Catholics living in those countries. But it has taken care to do nothing that could help Communists win power in the West.

A 1946 decree by Pope Pius XII, excommunicating all Communists from the Roman Catholic Church, technically is still in force but is generally ignored. There was a considerable storm in the Italian press when a parish priest recently barred a Communist surgeon from serving as godfather for a baby.

**Communist Heckled**  
MRAN, Sept. 9 (AP).—Communist leader Luciano Lama was booed by extreme leftist youths today while addressing a rally of some 20,000 strikers here.

A four-hour strike had been called to protest unemployment. Mr. Lama's speech was disrupted by about 800 youths, identified as members of ultra-leftist organizations. Some were reported injured in clashes with strikers.

Meanwhile, 750,000 workers in northern Italy went on strike for four hours to press the government to stop price increases and safeguard job security.

## 16 Die, 130 Hurt As an Express Derails in Egypt

CAIRO, Sept. 9 (AP).—Sixteen persons were killed and 130 injured yesterday when the front section of an express train derailed near Asyut in upper Egypt, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The express was bound for Asyut from Cairo. The accident occurred outside the Nile valley town of Asyut, 40 kilometers north of its destination.

The Interior Ministry said that it was not clear whether it was due to mechanical failure or human error. Newspapers reported the driver as saying that he noticed his brakes were malfunctioning shortly after he left Cairo. Despite repeated complaints to station masters along the line, he was told to proceed, the newspaper quoted him as saying.

But local officials maintained the accident occurred when the train failed to pick up a signalman at the start of a temporary detour and sped on.

## 5 Killed in Collision Of 2 Trains in Spain

VALENCIA, Spain, Sept. 9 (AP).—A Spanish passenger train and a commuter train collided on the outskirts of Valencia today, killing at least five persons and injuring 20, police said.

The crash of the Talgo passenger train and the local train occurred near a small station as the passenger train neared the end of its run from Barcelona to Valencia.

## Pro-Paris Rallies Held by Corsicans

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Several thousand Corsicans opposed to separatist demonstrations today in the main Corsican towns.

The demonstrators gathered at war monuments to mark the 34th anniversary of the 1943 liberation of the island by Free French forces and local underground groups from the German and Italian occupation.



A London woman brandishes a loaf of bread that she bought after queuing patiently at a bread shop Friday.

## Major Bread Strike Is Set In Britain as Talks Collapse

LONDON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—As housewives lined up for already dwindling supplies of bread, hopes collapsed today of averting a walkout by 57,000 bakery workers in two-thirds of the country.

Chances of heading it off disappeared when talks involving the government conciliation service, the bakers' union and the employers broke down 12 hours before the strike deadline.

The bakers scheduled a walkout as of 6 a.m. tomorrow in England and Wales. Scottish bakers were not affected.

The strike was preceded by unofficial walkouts of employees of three bakery chains, leading to shortages and lining up for bread since early in the week.

## Bread Rationed

Family bakeries, not affected by the strike, rationed customers. "Sorry, no bread," notices appeared in many stores, and in Birmingham, city center, police marshaled one slowly moving queue of more than 200 persons.

"It's just like the war," said an old woman who waited 30 minutes for her ration of one loaf.

Leaders of the engineering union and the Newspaper Publishers Association met today to try to break the deadlock in the dispute that has halted Beaverbrook Newspapers in London.

The dispute that has halted production of the London editions of the Sunday Express,

## Vorster Calls Majority Rule 'Suicide' for S. Africa Whites

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister John Vorster said yesterday that South African whites were not prepared to "commit suicide" by accepting black majority rule.

Addressing a public meeting, Mr. Vorster warned that increased pressure could be expected, aimed at forcing black majority rule on Pretoria.

"While you are prepared to give essential rights to all people, you are not prepared to commit suicide," he said amid cheers and applause.

South Africa had "a calling to fulfill," Mr. Vorster said, and he doubted that world pressure would succeed. "A nation whose survival is threatened is never wrong," he said.

## World Leaders

He said various world leaders—did not identify them—had told him that they saw South Africa as being ruled by the black majority in the future. "We will not satisfy the militants of the world in any other way than by accepting black majority rule," he said.

"You must therefore expect the pressure on South Africa to increase. They will see times without number how far they can push you," the Prime Minister said.

Earlier, he told his audience he would stop discussions with the five major United Nations Security Council members on the future of South-West Africa (Namibia) if the council went ahead and disputed South Africa's rights to the South-West Africa port of Walvis Bay.

## Western Denial Issued

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Western officials denied last night that the five Western members of the Security Council knew of and approved a proposal to challenge South Africa's claim to sovereignty over Walvis Bay.

Walvis Bay, the only deep-water port on the South-West African coast, was administered for more than 50 years by South-

## Top Officials Present

## Mao's Mausoleum Is Opened On Anniversary of His Death

PEKING, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—China marked the first anniversary today of Mao Tse-tung's death by formally opening his mausoleum in Peking's Tiananmen Square.

Led by his successor, Chairman Hua Guo-feng, party and state chiefs filed by the crystal sarcophagus.

A crowd of 10,000 elected representatives of the workers, peasants and soldiers listened as Chairman Hua reiterated China's

determination to follow Mao's revolutionary line. He said that all China's successes were attributable to Mao, who would live in the hearts of the Chinese people forever.

[At the same time, the theoretical journal *Red Flag* published an article today by a Politburo member that urged a re-examination of Marxist-Leninist-Maoist thought, according to a broadcast by the Peking radio, monitored in Hong Kong.]

The ceremony, presided over by the frail, 80-year-old defense minister, Ye Hui-ying, opened with the playing of "The East is Red." Then, Mr. Hua and the four Communist party vice-chairmen—Mr. Ye, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Mao's former bodyguard, Wang Tung-hsing—walked into the mausoleum to lay wreaths before a giant statue of the late chairman.

**Wreaths Fill Streets**  
The leaders bowed three times, and walked to the entrance of the mausoleum to declare it open. In the square outside, thousands of paper wreaths were piled around the martyrs' monument and along the walls of the Forbidden City.

Official newspapers were filled with articles and photographs lauding Mao as the great teacher of the 800 million Chinese. Tonight, the nation will hear Mao's voice for the first time in years.

A recording of one of his early speeches is to be broadcast from roadside loudspeakers and on every radio station.

So far, the ceremonies honoring Mao have been low-keyed, with no sign of the mass grief that erupted after his death at 82 last year.

## Mao's Policy Assailed by Peking Paper

(Continued from Page 1)

policy of Chinese self-reliance, is on the rise. Student attacks on teachers and worker attacks on managers which Mao once encouraged as part of Marxist class struggle have been stifled in favor of discipline and production.

To justify this, Mr. Nieh in his article used one bit of Mao's philosophy to undermine the rest. The late chairman's call for investigation of the facts becomes, in Mr. Nieh's eyes, a blessing for the pragmatic approach to China's problems.

## Reality Stressed

"The objective world is full of contradictions and change. Our thinking must realistically reflect such contradictions and changes. All correct ideas are subject to change on the basis of time, location and conditions. Otherwise, they will become metaphysical ideas," Mr. Nieh wrote.

The Chinese still face enormous problems in building their industry and food production and resolving political disputes in several provinces.

"There are many problems that need to be solved on all fronts," Mr. Nieh said in the *Red Flag* article. "If the leading cadres satisfy themselves with general calls and with a few quotations as the basis for such calls, they will not be able to solve problems."

"To persist in the style of seeking truth from facts it is necessary to oppose empty talk and, especially, oppose the telling of lies," Mr. Nieh said.

"When Lin Biao (a former defense minister who allegedly tried to kill Mao) and the 'Gang of Four' were running amok, some comrades were afraid to tell the truth and even hypocritically told lies. If, under the circumstances of that time, this was somewhat understandable, it is now very wrong to continue to tell lies. Whoever continues to do so is deliberately trying to go harm to the party, the country, the people and himself. Lies cannot last very long and will eventually be laid bare.

## Lies Eschewed

"It is impermissible for anyone to resort to deception, make false reports on achievements and cover up mistakes in order to gain honor and keep his position at the expense of the party's cause and the people's interests. Anyone who behaves in this way will in the end have his falsehoods exposed, and there will be no way for him to explain himself to the party. Some people have already tripped and fallen down on this question. They should take heed and make a determined effort to correct their mistakes," Mr. Nieh said.

Whether the Chinese will now stop using the preferred Maoist phrase—"The situation is excellent"—to describe any difficulty remains to be seen.

## Park Refuses To Go to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

said, jokingly explaining his friendship with the House speaker. "I've great respect for Irish politicians, of which Mr. O'Neill is one."

Mr. Park declared he was surprised and "totally disappointed" by his indictment by a federal grand jury on 36 counts. He said the attorney general and other Justice Department officials had once briefed congressmen that there was no evidence to return the indictment.

## Aid Cut Rejected

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The House yesterday narrowly rejected an amendment aimed at cutting U.S. aid to South Korea in a vote that clearly reflected congressional uneasiness over charges of Korean influence-buying.

The vote took place a few hours after the South Korean government refused to return Mr. Park to the United States.

## Ethiopia, Somalia Relief

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The International Committee of the Red Cross said today that it is undertaking a relief operation for the thousands of victims of the war between Somalia and Ethiopia.

## Airlift of U.S. Prisoners in Mexico Awaiting Treaty Implementation

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 9 (AP).—U.S. authorities plan an airlift of Americans imprisoned in Mexico to two unidentified California prisons as soon as the treaty for their exchange takes effect, reliable sources said yesterday.

The sources said "two or three" chartered commercial jets will be used, starting from Mexico City and picking up prisoners from collection points in northern Mexico on the way to California.

Once in the United States, the inmates will be transferred to prisons close to their homes, the sources said.

The treaty was signed in November. It has been ratified in both Mexico and the United States, but cannot take effect until 30 days after enabling legislation passes both houses of Congress.

The legislation is expected to be approved during the current session of Congress, which has set an adjournment date of Oct. 7. "We anticipate a minimum time lapse of two weeks between the time the legislation is reported out of committee and is passed by both houses," a source said.

Mexico and the United States then must exchange instruments of ratification, followed by the 30-day waiting period. "The United States wants to begin the transfer process a day or two after that and it should only take a few days before the planes begin the airlift," the source said.

There are about 600 Americans in Mexican jails, most on drug-related charges. There have been no official estimates of how many are eligible for release under the terms of the treaty.

## Dutch Anti-Riot Police Storm Moluccan Quarter in Search

ASSEK, the Netherlands, Sept. 9 (AP).—Young South Moluccans rioted for the second day today and a public prosecutor demanded maximum jail terms of 10 years for seven of their compatriots on trial here for hijacking a train and seizing a schoolhouse in May.

Violence broke out as more than 100 crack Dutch anti-riot police tried to smash their way into the barricaded Moluccan neighborhood to search for weapons.

The police were held back for more than an hour by snipers, and when they broke through, some officers were pinned down in a street by heavy fire, authorities said.

A Moluccan woman was wounded in the head by gunfire and a policeman was injured by flying glass, but neither was described as in serious condition.

The raid needed approval at government level in The Hague. After driving back the Moluccans, and searching a communist center used by the youths, police said that no firearms were found, although a large quantity of gasoline and material for making Molotov cocktails was seized.

## Public Trial Set For Zaire Ex-Aide

KINSHASA, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Former Foreign Minister Ngoma Karl-I-Bond, who trail his arrest last month was considered the second most powerful man in Zaire, goes on trial tomorrow in the state Security Court charged with high treason.

The official Zaire news agency said Mr. Ngoma, 31, is accused of having withheld from President Mobutu Sese Seko advance information about the armed invasion of Shaba Province (formerly Katanga) earlier this year.

Mr. Ngoma was President Mobutu's closest adviser for four years and was in charge of political affairs. If convicted, he faces the death penalty. The news agency said the trial would be broadcast live on state radio and television.

## Sentences Denounced

He also denounced the demands made by the prosecutor, but many Dutch regarded the proposed sentences as far too light. The Moluccans were charged with unlawfully detaining citizens and illegal possession of firearms, for which Dutch law specifies a maximum 10 years.

In his address to the court, the prosecutor said: "Political motives can never be tolerated as an excuse for breaking the law. These acts cannot and may not be seen as politically motivated but must be treated as a violation of our laws."

The unrest in Assen today followed violence yesterday in which Moluccan gangs roamed the town with Molotov cocktails and set fire to two schools and damaged other buildings. A policeman was wounded in the stomach by a sniper.



Mario Cuomo



Edward Koch

## Beame Defeated in Primary For N.Y.C. Mayoral Election

(Continued from Page 1)

until he decided that the Koch campaign was not getting off the ground. He then turned to Mr. Cuomo, who has been one of his leading advisers. Gov. Carey and Mr. Koch had been friends since their days in Congress together.

A New York Times-CBS-TV survey indicated that the Cuomo and Koch constituencies were almost identical in their concern for issues and that more than a third of the voters decided on

their candidate within the two weeks.

There were discernible relatively small differences in education and income, with Koch supporters slightly more likely to have at least some college education and a higher income.

In addition, those who elected themselves as regular voters—about half of those surveyed—leaned to Mr. Cuomo, while those who called themselves reformers, less than a fifth the sample, leaned toward Koch despite his conservative shift in the campaign.

A tight race had been predicted in polls taken before the primary and the predictions were based up in the extensive survey of early voters.

## Envoy Killed in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Czechoslovak cultural attaché in Belgium, Jan Kratoch, was killed after falling from the fifth floor of the embassy building here on Aug. 25, it was officially reported today.

## Carter to See Dayan About Settlements

(Continued from Page 1)

whether the Israeli settlements occupied territory seemed to be in defiance of U.S. policy, President said, "You have said it very well."

## Assurances to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The U.S. State Department said today it had received assurances that no Israeli settlements have been established on the occupied West Bank of Jordan River.

The assurances were sought by the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv after the claims by Mr. Beame of new settlements.

## Limit to Carter Effort

TEL AVIV, Sept. 9 (UPI).—President Carter has said in an interview that he would be reluctant to continue Middle East peace efforts if the parties involved showed no further interest in a settlement.

In an interview with the English-language Jerusalem Post, Mr. Carter also was quoted as saying that the Palestine Liberation Organization could not part in Middle East peace unless it recognized Israel's right to exist.

"If I see no further interest among the parties in a settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, I am becoming convinced it is not acting in good faith, I am reluctant to continue my efforts to bring them together," he was quoted as saying.

## U.S. Aides Deny Secret Accords Over Concorde

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—A Transportation Department official denied today that Ed Beame and the United States have a secret agreement regarding landing rights for the Concorde jetliner.

David Jewell, public affairs chief for the department, said that Charles Foster, executive vice president of the Federal Aviation Administration, was the House Government Operations subcommittee.

Both men had failed to appear for a hearing Wednesday, the committee chairman, Leo Ryan, D-Calif., asked Transportation Secretary Brock Adams to order the two to testify.

Neither Mr. Foster nor Jewell provided much information about a classified report the SST, Mr. Jewell said, document was classified "see by Mr. Adams on the basis of 1972 executive order that matters of interest to national defense or foreign relations be withheld from public disclosure."

Rep. Thomas Kindness, Ohio, asked Mr. Jewell if secret agreement exists between the United States, Britain and France over the landing of Concorde at U.S. airports.

"My understanding is that answer to that question is 'no,' Mr. Jewell replied.

**Finnish President Home**  
BERLIN, Sept. 9 (AP).—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen flew back to Helsinki today on a four-day visit to East Berlin.

## 6. Somebody's birthday.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

**HILTON INTERNATIONAL**

**JAKARTA HILTON** Situated in a lush, 32-acre garden setting, the hotel is just minutes from Jakarta city centre. Resort facilities comprise 425 rooms including 30 Royal suites for long-staying guests, Indonesian Bazaar, open air Balinese Theatre, Executive Club. A truly beautiful hotel.

**HONG KONG HILTON** Every year, thousands of guests enjoy the lively atmosphere, comfortable guest rooms and gracious service of the Hong Kong Hilton. On Hong Kong Island, close to the harbour and with views of Victoria Peak, it is also close to all major businesses and banks.

**KUALA LUMPUR HILTON** The resort facilities of the splendid Kuala Lumpur Hilton are unequalled anywhere in Southern Asia. As well as a pool, gymnasium and sauna, there is a delightful new Chinese restaurant—the Inn of Happiness—a nightly Malaysian Cultural Show and a roof-top movie lounge presenting full-length films.

For reservations at these hotels, or at Singapore Hilton, Taipei Hilton, and Tokyo Hilton, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office.





Justice Warren Burger of the U.S. Supreme Court shakes hands with President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union during their meeting in Moscow on Friday.

### Chief Justice Meets Soviet Leader

## Brezhnev Lectures Burger Over U.S. Policy

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (UPI)—President Leonid Brezhnev met for an hour with the visiting Chief Justice of the United States, Warren Burger, today and counsel about the state of U.S.-Soviet relations.

Brezhnev delivered a lengthy lecture on the state of international relations during the conversation, "during the conver-

sation Leonid Brezhnev set out the Soviet Union's principled approach to relations with the United States and assessed the importance of these relations for the peoples of both countries."

Chief Justice Burger spent nine days touring the Soviet Union in response to an invitation by Mr. Brezhnev during a White House dinner in Washington nearly five years ago.

The diplomatic sources said with Gen. Pinochet and other rightist leaders to press for peaceful, overt actions showing increased attention to human rights.

"We told him what had been done so far was mostly rhetoric," an official said.

In that connection, Mr. Carter yesterday said that he and President Carlos Humberto Romero of El Salvador had agreed that "an inter-American human-rights group" would go to El Salvador to probe charges of widespread violations there.

Political turmoil and an upsurge in terrorism followed a disputed election in El Salvador, in February.

As expected, human rights have been a major topic in all the talks which ended today with visits to the White House by Argentine President Jorge Videla and Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez.

"The [Mr. Carter] has been encouraging them when he can," another State Department official said, "and for the others he's making it clear that whatever they hear from the military attaches, his own emphasis on human rights is serious."

### Progress Cited

Honduras ratified the Inter-American Human Rights Convention yesterday and the Dominican Republic did so on Wednesday. "Things are progressing," an OAS delegate said.

The Latin American leaders have expressed their own feelings "quite strongly" on a number of issues besides human rights, according to visiting diplomats.

President Adolfo Suarez of Spain and Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen both criticized U.S. import controls on finished leather products, while proposed sugar import limitations drew fire from several Central American countries.

The talks themselves were "one of those things where nothing was planned and everything turned out fine," a U.S. official said.

The chiefs of state have been quietly holding long bilateral meetings among themselves, meetings that often would have been impossible to arrange at home for political reasons. An example was the discussion at the OAS between the Presidents of El Salvador and Honduras, which are engaged in a border dispute over which neither country had been able to make the first move.

"The real progress of the [bilateral] meeting will certainly rival the [Panama] canal treaty in importance," a State Department official said.

**Lyons Executive Freed**  
LYONS, Sept. 9 (UPI)—French millionaire real estate dealer Roland Simon, kidnapped Tuesday, was freed yesterday. His abductors had neither ransom nor received, any ransom and police questioned Mr. Simon to determine the motives of his abduction, investigators said.

**COOKING IN FLORENCE**  
Consider Florence this fall a week of gastronomic pleasures. From Oct. 4 to 13, Cooking lessons with Giuliana Buiatti, fresh with wine, tries to Chianti, Val d'Aosta, and other regional specialties. Includes a special dinner and trip all included at \$216. German. Write: Mrs. Gordon Street, Allentown, Pa. 18104, U.S.A.

### Solid French Pledge

## Pakistan Assured on A-Plant Sale

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 9 (NYT)—France has given a seemingly irrevocable pledge to proceed with the controversial sale of a nuclear-fuel reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

The Carter administration, with the support of some of its Western allies, strongly opposes the sale under its policy of trying to curb the spread of nuclear weapons-making technology around the world.

The French decision Wednesday to press ahead with the sale represents a further setback for President Carter's stance against nuclear proliferation only a few days after his administration reluctantly approved the opening of a new Japanese reprocessing plant at Tokai Mura, which it had originally opposed.

The French government's promise to provide the reprocessing plant was given by Foreign Minister Louis de Gurgand during talks here with Agha Shahi, his opposite number in the new Pakistani government of Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, which seized power in a coup d'état a few weeks ago.

Better Ties Seen

Mr. de Gurgand said, "I have confirmed to Mr. Shahi that this contract will be honored by France." Mr. Shahi said he was "strongly impressed by Mr. de Gurgand's comprehension," which he predicted would produce "a tightening and a deepening" of Pakistan's relations with France.

Referring specifically to the proposed nuclear plant sale, the Pakistani foreign minister said that "cooperation between our two countries is proceeding according to plan."

The clear and unambiguous nature of these statements appears to reverse earlier signs that the French government was at least delaying the sale during the period of intense political instability in Pakistan which led to the overthrow of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, which the French government now seems determined to sell to Pakistan, is considered dangerous by the Carter administration because it separates out small quantities of the highly explosive plutonium metal employed in most nuclear weapons from the spent fuels used in conventional nuclear power reactors that generate electricity.

**Strict Safeguards**

The French government insists that the plant will be subject to strict safeguards, including regular inspection by officials from the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, to insure that it is not being misused for military purposes.

Nevertheless, India was able to use atomic installations supplied under safeguards to produce a nuclear explosive device of its own. And U.S. and other Western countries have feared that Pakistan, which is India's principal rival in Asia, may have similar designs.

Most Western European nations share the Carter administration's disquiet over the proposed sale and were pleased when the outgoing Ford administration

torpedoed an earlier French plan to sell the same equipment to South Korea.

There also has been considerable unhappiness in Washington and some other European capitals with West German plans to sell a reprocessing plant and other controversial nuclear equipment to Brazil. The Germans also have refused to reconsider.

However, the industrial nations of Western Europe, Japan and the Soviet Union have all been united in recent months by their hostility to President Carter's ambitious plans for a new anti-proliferation agreement that would virtually ban the manufacture, use or sale of plutonium and the equipment that produces it.

## Panama Treaties Battle Pits Ford, Reagan on Issue Again

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT)—An uncertain battle over ratification of the Panama Canal treaties began in earnest on Capitol Hill yesterday, dramatizing sharp divisions on the issue among leaders of both parties.

In a virtual replay of their exchanges during the contest for the Republican presidential nomination last year, former President Gerald Ford urged his party's leaders in Congress to back the treaties while Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, called for their rejection.

Meanwhile, the House International Relations Committee heard arguments in favor of the treaties by the U.S. delegates who negotiated them with Panama, Ellsworth Bunker and Sol Linowitz.

As the legislative struggle began, a Democratic senator in a key position to gauge the lineup said, "Right now, you can't count 34 votes against the treaties, but neither can you count 67 for them."

If all 100 senators voted, 87 favorable votes would be required for ratification of the pacts. The vote is not expected until late January or February.

Mr. Ford warned of serious consequences if the treaties were not ratified promptly. He predicted that the Senate fight would be "very difficult" and "very, very close."

Mr. Reagan, counted on to

neutralize Mr. Ford's appeal, appeared as the first of four opposition witnesses before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. The three subcommittee members present, including Chairman James Allen, D-Ala., all oppose the agreements.

Conceding that the treaties contained "some commendable ideas," Mr. Reagan said that the pacts also had "an overriding—indeed, a fatal flaw."

"They proceed from a false premise," he said, "that we can expect reliable, impartial, trouble-free, secure operations of the canal in the future by relinquishing the rights we acquired in the 1903 treaty."

Under the new basic treaty, control of the canal and the canal zone would pass to Panama on the last day of 1999.

Referring to what he called the "rights of sovereignty" conferred on the United States by the 1903 treaty, Mr. Reagan said: "Once those rights are removed—and they will be removed immediately if the new treaties become effective—there is nothing to prevent a Panamanian regime from deciding one day to nationalize the canal and to demand that we leave immediately."

"That would present us with the very thing the treaty advocates say we want to avoid: confrontation, or its alternative, unceremonious withdrawal in the face of arbitrary demand," he said.

## Pesticide, Linked to Sterility, Restricted by 3 U.S. Agencies

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (WP)—Three federal agencies jointly announced steps yesterday to protect farmers, workers and consumers from a pesticide that has been linked to sterility and possibly cancer in human beings.

The concerted "emergency" action comes 16 years after disclosure of preliminary industry tests indicating that dibromochloropropane (DBCP) caused sterility in animals and a month after sterility was reported among California workers handling the chemical.

**Restrictions Made**

The restrictions were announced at a joint press conference by the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Labor Department's Occupational Safety

and Health Administration. They include:

• An emergency OSHA standard for workers who handle DBCP that prohibits eye and skin contacts with the chemical, limits exposure through air to 10 parts per billion, requires protective clothing and respirators, and mandates continual monitoring of exposure levels and worker health. The order takes effect today.

• An EPA order suspending DBCP use on 19 food crops, mainly vegetables, and suspending its use for other purposes unless the product is labeled as a "restricted-use pesticide," meaning its use is limited to certified trained applicators wearing respirators and protective clothing. The order is due to take effect in five days unless manufacturers demand a hearing.

• A ban by the FDA on sale of any foodstuffs that are found to be contaminated by DBCP in a national survey the agency is planning to begin shortly.

**Called Bad Precedent**

While the three agencies hailed the joint action as evidence that they are following through on a pledge last month to cooperate in regulatory cases, it was cited as a bad precedent, "filled with loopholes after loopholes," by Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of Ralph Nader's health research group.

Mr. Wolfe said that labeling is an ineffective tool and would permit continued use on small farms unprotected by OSHA regulations, making migrant workers especially vulnerable to exposure. He said that the EPA action impedes the force of the OSHA order rather than strengthens it.

DBCP has been produced or formulated by about 80 plants since it came into use in the mid-1950s. Two major producers, Dow Chemical and Shell Chemical, voluntarily stopped production last month and began recalling the product. Action was required because the product is still in circulation, and workers can be contaminated in the recall and disposal process, the officials said.

**Reddy's Condition Good**

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (UPI)—Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, in good condition after undergoing surgery Wednesday at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, a spokesman for the center said today.

## 4 Alcoholics in Calif. Seek End To Law on Public Drunkenness

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (NYT)—Four impoverished alcoholics have filed a class action suit in Los Angeles Superior Court seeking the decriminalization of public drunkenness.

The four, who have been jailed hundreds of times on the offense, said that the California law against intoxication in public is unconstitutional because it inflicts cruel or unusual punishment on thousands of chronic, homeless and indigent alcoholics.

The men also said that alcoholism is a disease and that the local authorities should therefore send chronic alcoholics to hospitals and detoxification centers for treatment instead of subjecting them to a "bargain basement criminal justice system that denies their constitutional rights to due process of law and confines them to unsanitary and dangerous facilities."

They also argued that the city and county of Los Angeles are wasting taxpayers' money by prosecuting a victimless crime. The key plaintiff is Robert Sundance, 50, a Sioux Indian who has been sober for a year and a half after completing a detoxification program. He said he first got drunk at the age of 9 and was drinking heavily by the age of 14 to escape the harshness of life on a South Dakota reservation.

Mr. Sundance served 226 days in jail for public drunkenness while waiting for trials he never received. It has been the practice in Los Angeles to dismiss the cases of defendants who have waited up to a month for a trial.

He spent his time in jail studying law books and filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. He filed 70 such writs, all of which were denied. Mr. Sundance eventually sought help from the Center for the Law in the Public Interest, a Los Angeles concern that has fought numerous civil liberties cases.

## Uranium Container Is Found On a Norwegian Ship in Italy

ROME, Sept. 9 (Reuters)—Uranium found aboard a Norwegian freighter that docked in the port of Ancona this week may have come from a shipment that disappeared last year while on its way from the United States to West Germany, authorities here believe.

A lead container apparently containing 1.5 kilograms of enriched uranium was found on board, the 5,000-ton freighter Bow Oak during a routine check after it passed through the Suez Canal, police said.

The container was seized when the ship docked at the Adriatic port of Ancona on a regular passage from Bushire, Iran.

Italian nuclear energy experts left here for Ancona today to examine the container, whose label says it holds uranium oxide, according to a spokesman for the National Nuclear Energy Agency.

**Missing on Route**

A year ago, several containers holding enriched uranium were reported missing from the cargo of a Swedish vessel on its way to Hamburg from Boston.

The uranium had been sent by the Ventron Corp., a small chemical company in Massachusetts, to its West German subsidiary.

The spokesman said examination of the contents of the container would probably last several days.

The Bow Oak has meanwhile left Ancona. Its captain earlier told police he had no explanation of how the container could have got on the Bow Oak, police said.

**N. Zealand Sets 200-Mile Zone**

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 9 (Reuters)—New Zealand has announced that a 200-mile economic zone will come into force around its shoreline on Oct. 1.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said in a foreign affairs debate in Parliament that licensing of foreign fishing vessels wanting to use the zone—the fourth largest in the world—would start on April 1 next year.

Earlier today Defense Minister Allan McCready said that New Zealand could not expect to catch every illegal vessel in the zone but must be able to dissuade foreign fishermen from illegal activities.

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### Scientists Say Pattern Is Same as in '71

## Tremors in Calif. Seen as Quake Warning

By George Alexander

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 9.—California Institute of Technology scientists have detected an unusually large number of small earthquakes along an approximately 20-mile-long stretch of the San Andreas fault near Palmdale, and they say that the pattern is similar in many ways to clusters of "microtremors" now known to have preceded the disastrous southern California earthquake of Feb. 9, 1971.

The similarity between the seismic swarms then and now suggests that a moderate-to-strong earthquake is gathering itself in the earth's crust around Palmdale, a high-desert city about 150 miles north of Los Angeles. "That is the most obvious interpretation of the data," said Dr. Don Anderson, director of Caltech's seismological laboratory.

**'Not a Prediction'**

But Dr. Anderson was careful to draw a distinction between expectation and prediction. "This is not a prediction," he said. "We don't have enough experience [with this sort of phenomenon] to be able to say what the time-scale relationship is."

Another Caltech scientist, Dr. Karen McNally, a postdoctoral research fellow in geophysics, said that analysis of other earthquakes which have been preceded by bunches of small tremors has shown advance times of anywhere from 2 to 10 years.

Dr. McNally, who works for

Dr. Hiroo Kanamori, Caltech professor of seismology, said that recently completed research by Dr. Kanamori revealed a pattern of small tremors around the San Fernando epicenter for 2 to 3 years before the major earthquake of February, 1971.

Swarms of small earthquakes, registering between 0 and 2 on the Richter scale, are not usually felt by people and are fairly common in some areas.

But such swarms are atypical for the Big Bend section of the San Andreas fault—so-called because the fault makes a dogleg turn to the west at San Bernardino before resuming its northwest bearing around the Tejon Pass—and are worrisome for that very reason.

Dr. McNally said that Dr.

**San Francisco Opera**

**Intact After Blast**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9 (AP)—A bomb exploded early today at the entrance to the San Francisco War Memorial Opera House, but no major damage or injury was reported by police.

The New World Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the bomb. A communiqué from the group said: "As long as poor people are forced to live in unsafe, unhealthy housing, ruling-class social functions will be threatened." The opening of the opera's 55th season is scheduled for tonight.

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## South Korea: Wrong Bludgeon

What with one thing and another, we've been finding it increasingly difficult lately to get a firm grasp on the state of this country's cherished, long-standing alliance with South Korea. Let's see if, just once, we can get it straight:

On the one hand, the Carter administration wants to engage in a progressive withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea. The joint chiefs have agreed to it—but reluctantly, and only if the withdrawal is gradual and accompanied by a substantial increase in U.S. military aid. The South Koreans are not at all reconciled to it, and neither are a lot of members of the U.S. Congress.

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On the other hand, there is the matter of Tongson Park, the South Korean rice trader and influence purchaser who is by way of being a fugitive from U.S. justice. A U.S. grand jury has indicted him for a variety of offenses connected with his alleged campaign contributions to U.S. political figures, most of them past or present members of the Congress, and identified him as an agent of the South Korean government. The U.S. Justice Department wants the South Korean government to deliver Mr. Park to the United States to stand trial, and also to be available as a potential witness in other court proceedings against some former and perhaps even sitting members of Congress who may have illegally benefited from Mr. Park's keen interest in the U.S. political system. The special counsel of the House Ethics Committee, Leon Jaworski, is also extremely anxious to have Mr. Park's help in his investigation of the South Korean connection to assorted members of the House. House Speaker Tip O'Neill has warned that South Korea's failure to cooperate can "only strain" its relations with this country, and President Carter is even said to have taken a personal hand in the efforts to effect Mr. Park's return.

But the government in Seoul says it has no official control over Mr. Park and that when it recently tried to appeal to his better instincts, he simply wouldn't listen. So there doesn't seem to be any immediate prospect of Mr. Park's coming back to his old haunts in Washington. And this, in turn, has caused some members of Congress to

talk about withholding the first installment (\$114 million) of that extra military aid for South Korea that is supposed to compensate for the removal of U.S. troops. Fully 181 congressmen voted on Thursday, in symbolic form, to make such a cut, and this is not likely to be the end of it.

At about this point the plot begins to thicken—when you consider the probable consequences of using the military-aid money as a bludgeon in this matter. The first consequence of withholding the military aid is almost beyond question: The joint chiefs would withdraw their support for the troop withdrawals. The second consequence is about as predictable: Without the extra military-aid money and the crucial support of the U.S. military, the Carter administration could not realistically hope to be able to follow through with its withdrawal policy.

Some bludgeon. And some result: Tongson Park would remain silent in South Korea, which would not exactly dismay certain members of Congress; U.S. troops would stay on in South Korea, which would not displease an even larger number of congressmen with strong misgivings about the wisdom of the withdrawal plan; the Congress, which is justifiably nervous about its reputation for high standards of official conduct and a willingness to investigate its own improprieties, would have given a fine show of its deep concern for justice and ethics and all that sort of thing. And the South Koreans, by obstructing the course of judicial proceedings and a congressional investigation in the United States, would also have a fair chance—if military aid were ultimately to be withheld in retaliation—of obstructing President Carter's Korean troop-withdrawal plans as well.

\*\*\*

Small wonder that South Korea's President Park Chung Hee was last seen by a couple of visiting House members beaming happily and making bad jokes about Tongson Park's "human rights." He will go on smiling until it is made clear to him that what is at stake here is not a cut in U.S. military aid or a domestic U.S. scandal but rather public support for the U.S. commitment to South Korea.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Those AWACS for Iran

The case for selling Iran the sophisticated and vastly expensive Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS)—distended Boeing 707s packed with radar—doesn't seem much stronger than it did the last time the President submitted it to Congress for approval. He withdrew that request a few weeks ago because of congressional concern that the Iranians might not be able sufficiently to safeguard AWACS's sensitive electronic equipment from falling into Soviet hands, and because of a danger that Iran might be tempted someday to take advantage of AWACS's capability to control offensive military actions.

The administration now says that the seven AWACS aircraft to be sold to Iran for \$1.2 billion would not include some specially sensitive code gear. It also contends that Iran will guarantee that it would use AWACS only for defensive purposes—to provide early warning against air attacks and to control its interceptors. Yet, as congressional critics observe, cryptographic equipment is only a small part of AWACS's sensitive cargo; the need for protecting against espionage of the aircraft's radar and data-processing equipment is at least as great. And one need not doubt the faith of the Iranian government to wonder whether today's guarantee against the use of AWACS for offensive action might not weaken in the face of some future contingency.

In fairness to the administration and to the Iranians, it can be argued that there are

much worse ways for the Shah to spend an extra \$1.2 billion on armaments. Additional combat aircraft, tanks or Hovercraft would all seem more threatening to Iran's main rivals in the Gulf—Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Yet the question remains why Iran should spend such a sum at all.

Two pervasive reasons against the administration's present request remain. One is that the system would require the presence in Iran of many U.S. technicians to train Iranians in its use—and, for some time, even to operate equipment on the aircraft. The United States might thereby find itself dragged further than it would wish into an Iranian war.

A second argument relates to the administration's new arms sales policy. The President has pledged that, from now on, each succeeding year's sales will be lower than those of the previous year. Sales for the fiscal year 1977, ending this month, will total \$9.9 billion worldwide, \$5.5 billion for Iran alone. Adding AWACS would raise those figures to \$11.1 billion—a record total—and \$6.7 billion for Iran. The administration is eager not only to sell AWACS to the Shah, but to do so before Sept. 30, apparently to make just that much easier the task of putting on the brakes in subsequent years. If the case for selling AWACS to Iran remains dubious, the case for rushing the sale is more dubious still.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Soviet Hypocrisy at Book Fair

The Moscow Book Fair showed up the hypocrisy of Soviet claims to be truly interested in implementing those copious sections of the Helsinki Declaration which pledge the signatories to improve cultural exchanges. . . . The Russians actually had the nerve to claim that the aim of the fair was to contribute to international cooperation among people "in the spirit of the latest phase of the Helsinki conference." They have also been mounting a loud campaign to persuade people that they are implementing the agreement better than the West because they translate more Western titles than the

West translates of theirs. But the issue is access, not numbers, and here there is little sign of the spirit of Helsinki.

With this sort of nonsense going on, it is difficult to know what Western publishers should do. If they insist on freedom to exhibit what they want they will not exhibit at all. The Soviet Union is not going to change that fast. If they censor themselves, they betray their own principles. Probably the best policy is to do what many of them in fact did, which was to behave normally and put on the Russians the onus of behaving badly. . . .

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 10, 1902

CHICAGO.—We are making very good time without airships. We are building trolley cars that go 180 miles an hour on paper, and the steam railroads are breaking the world's records for fast trains every week. We are going at a pace that makes us dizzy without flying over church steeples. We really have no time to fly," said an editorial today in the Chicago Record-Herald.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 10, 1927

PARIS.—After a month's tour through France, Belgium and the Netherlands, during which he motored through the old battlefields of Flanders and northern France, William L. De Bock, president of the New York City Chamber of Commerce, yesterday expressed amazement at the remarkable powers of recovery and recuperation displayed by the French, Belgian and Dutch regions, where industry is booming.



## What Makes Jimmy Tick?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Carter is now risking his prestige on the defense of his personal friend, Bert Lance, and is in danger of losing both. The question is why? What explains this divisive distraction from his other larger objectives at home and abroad? This is what Washington would like to know.

Gen. De Gaulle maintained that prestige in a political leader required both a clear determination and a certain aloofness, something hidden or withheld. This gave the leaders of men, he said, in "The Edge of the Sword," an element of surprise and mystery that kept both their opponents and their lieutenants in a state of respectful tension.

This doesn't sound much like Jimmy Carter, who has talked so much about down-home candor. But his handling of the Lance affair, so aloof and full of mystifying clarifications, has Washington wondering again—just when it was beginning to get a little more comfortable with him—what makes Jimmy tick?

### Explanations

You hear all sorts of explanations of his Lance record in this city of amateur psychiatrists. Those who know him best—and even they concede that they don't know him very well—begin with simple loyalty. Bert Lance, one of them says, is the sort of guy who, when his friends come to him in trouble, asks no questions but helps them out.

Lance is not only a gambler with other people's money but also, according to this amiable interpretation, a gambler on people. He backed Carter when alone. Adding AWACS would raise those figures to \$11.1 billion—a record total—and \$6.7 billion for Iran. The administration is eager not only to sell AWACS to the Shah, but to do so before Sept. 30, apparently to make just that much easier the task of putting on the brakes in subsequent years. If the case for selling AWACS to Iran remains dubious, the case for rushing the sale is more dubious still.

Another is that Jimmy Carter is a very stubborn man, who rose to the presidency against the advice of almost everybody but a few Georgia friends, and therefore is not intimidated by his critics or impeded by excessive doubts about his own judgment and personal rectitude.

Then there is another theory to explain Carter's actions and inactions, which may be more regional than personal. In the small towns of the South, people may divide politically, even violently, but they remain neighbors, retain the ties of families from generation to generation, and rush to unite whenever one of them is attacked from outside.

### A Poor Idea

All this, of course, may be sentimental rubbish. . . . As a general rule, it's a poor idea in this town to try to psychoanalyze presidents' motives, or puzzle out what's in people's minds. Presidents usually get in trouble not because of what they're thinking, but because they aren't thinking at all; not because of conspiracies but because of carelessness or willfulness.

Jimmy Carter is not a careless man—he is a glutton for details—but he is a determined and willful man, who is not amused by opposition or criticism. President Ford at least looked at the facts and the risks before he pardoned Richard Nixon to get rid of him—though he miscalculated the risks—but Carter pardoned Lance before all the facts were in. And his staff, either through ignorance, timidity, or unintended intimidation, didn't protect him.

This is no great indictment, but

merely another puzzle about Carter. Washington respects personal and political loyalty; it lives by it. Also, it tolerates presidents who have a sense of compassion and who don't fire people suddenly for incompetence or past mistakes, since so many would be vulnerable to the charges.

But there has been such a confusion of loyalties around here in recent years—loyalties to friends rather than to laws—and so many doubts as to how presidents make decisions and use their extraordinary powers, that the press and the Congress, belatedly, are pressing the issues of the Lance case.

The issue is not really Lance. He is the victim and not the cause of the problem. The issue is how the problem was created in the first place, how Carter picked him without checking out the facts, and what is now to be done about removing the doubts and maintaining the integrity of the administration.

Even after Lance is gone—and few people around here doubt that he will have to go—things will be different. There are doubts in the Congress that didn't exist before. The committee of the Senate that had to confirm the nomination of Lance as head of the Office of Management and Budget—probably the most powerful agency of the executive branch—feels that somehow it confirmed Lance without evidence that was withheld.

### Deceived?

Either Lance deceived Carter by withholding information from him and the FBI from the controller of the currency about Lance's dubious banking practices in California, Ga., and elsewhere, or Carter, if he had the information, deceived the Congress. Either way, the relations between the executive and Senate committees have been confused.

Also, the relations between the White House and the press have been poisoned by statements on behalf of the President that misled the press, and press reports

that dramatized the controversy and infuriated the President and his aides.

So in this first personal controversy of the new administration, some of the early magic has been lost. Carter, for whatever reasons, good or bad, has not handled things very well, has even seemed to put his friends ahead of his principles, and embarrassed the Congress and the administration in the process. The loss is recoverable, but it will probably take a long time.

## How to Offend Practically Everyone

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—"Soap" is a television show that ABC is pleased to call "adult." It is pleased because the show is obsessed with sex. Having seen two installments, I can defend ABC against the charge that "Soap" is dramatically more offensive than all other shows. It is merely another step, and certainly not a final step, in the direction of what advanced thinkers call "frankness."

It concerns two families related by marriage. In one, the father copulates with everyone except his wife; she copulates with her tennis instructor; he copulates with her daughter. The other family includes an impotent stepfather and two sons, one a homosexual, the other a Mafia hood.

The first family has a militant black butler who insults everybody and is insulted by a deranged grandfather. In the other family, the stepfather jokes that Fruit Loops is the appropriate breakfast cereal for the homosexual son. So goes the "frankness."

In an attempt to dampen criticism, ABC reportedly made trivial changes in early episodes. Mother is no longer seen in bed

with the tennis instructor, exclaiming "Oh, my God, I'm naked!" Instead she is next to the bed, partially clothed. The daughter, who enters as mother leaves, no longer tells the instructor, "Get your clothes off!" Grandfather no longer calls the butler "chocolate face."

Various church and other groups urge boycotting products advertised on "Soap," and scores of companies have reportedly instructed their advertising agencies not to buy time on "Soap." But an age that is as pompous as it is vulgar will rationalize almost any tastelessness as "satire." And groups opposing "Soap" are being called threats to intellectual freedom.

The Washington Post finds it "disturbing" that "Soap" is opposed by "fervent" groups with a "special focus and a particular ax to grind." Washington Post editorialists, who presumably recoil from ax grinding, say attacks on "Soap" are "a form of censorship."

Richard Pinkham, an advertising executive, warns, "If television knuckles under to these minority pressures, it will sink deeper and deeper into the quagmire of mediocrity." Right. Madison Avenue, which can't abide mediocrity, must protect "Soap" from the enemies of excellence.

No industry is more devoted than is television to detecting society's lowest common denominator and knocking under to it. The overriding purpose of television entertainment is to attract a mass audience of potential buyers of beer and soap and denture adhesives. So networks and advertising agencies live with their ears to the ground, a posture more profitable than dignified.

Those who choose to be slaves to Nielsen ratings should not pretend to cherish their independence. And even in an age when

the First Amendment is regularly invoked for low commercial purposes, it is a bit much to demand that networks and agencies to a "censorship" when viewers themselves head.

That most of the groups opposing "Soap" began opposing before the first show, scheduled for Tuesday, is immaterial. I did so on the basis of public reports that were part of networks' pre-season publicity. Those persons opposing "Soap" are a minority is not remarkable. Intense minorities always are disproportionately influential, politics and elsewhere in society.

Of course the networks' intense minorities deserve. I who schedule entertainment programs think in terms of Nielsen ratings and are impatient with persons who have more complex criteria for judging the ableness of popular entertainment.

Some persons fear that pure satire from concerned minds will make television "bland." "Bland." But television entertainment has characteristics which blandness would be an improvement. And "Soap" is an act of moral bravery. I am a corporation's carefully calculated play for expanding profits, expanding its audience; it is the latest network tactic for luring an increasingly discerning public.

Some conscientious parents, verting agencies (for exam J. Walter Thompson), and sponsors have successfully insisted less violence on television. I gratuitous violence, the "ad comedy of 'Soap' is an affront to the sensibilities of Americans.

That is why the most aggressive about the new television is this: Many Americans are not comatose in front of television sets are talking to the tube.



## Obituaries

### Zero Mostel Is Dead at 62; Known Best for 'Fiddler' Role

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Zero Mostel, 62, the elephantine actor who became a legend on Broadway with his poignant parody of the woe-begotten dailymag, "Fiddler on the Roof," died of a heart attack last night at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia.



Zero Mostel

Mr. Mostel, who lived in Manhattan, was in Philadelphia for a performance of his Broadway play, "The Merchant of Venice," based on Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice." The actor entered the hospital last night, suffering from a respiratory disorder.

A spokesman for the hospital said Mr. Mostel took a turn for the worse late yesterday and died of a heart attack.

Everyone's Actor  
Mr. Mostel was the actor's actor, the critic's actor and, perhaps most important, the audience's actor. He made himself a star with his sense of humor and his ability to look like a pile of fat or an elephant tiptoeing across a stage with pants on.

He played Tevye only one year, but because he was indelibly identified as the star, he was tapped for a revival that played to packed houses for 16 weeks last year on Broadway.

In an interview at the time of the revival, Mr. Mostel talked about the challenge of Tevye: "He's one of those characters who's bottomless. In the darkest moments, he has a lightness; in the lightest moments, a darkness."

Mr. Mostel's last movie role was in Woody Allen's "The Front," which came out last year. Mr. Mostel played a blacklisted entertainer trying to make a comeback during the McCarthy era. To a degree, the role revealed something of the turbulence of Mr. Mostel's own life and career.

Blacklisted in '50s  
During the early 1950s, Mr. Mostel was subpoenaed to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He denied that he was a member of the Communist party, but soon found himself on blacklists.

For several years, Mr. Mostel devoted himself to painting. By 1958, he was on Broadway and soon was soaring to critical success.

When he played in the revival of "Fiddler" last year, critics did not merely review his performance. They celebrated it. "Mr. Mostel has no real right to be charming," said Clive Barnes in The Times. "But he could charm the birds off the trees in a deserted aviary. He is the kind of monster you would unavailingly search Loch Ness for, and in passing, make into a legend."

By Robert D. McFadden

### ART MARKET—Chaotic Scale Of Value for Art Objects

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—No one can hope to buy a great painting by a late 19th-century or an early 20th-century master in a mixed sale including vaguely academic paintings of that period. But what is unthinkable in the field of painting often happens where objects d'art are concerned.

In any sale of "decorative arts 1880-1940" such as that held Wednesday and yesterday at Sotheby's Belgrave, virtually every aspect of the diversified production of the period is represented, from obvious trash to the most interesting creations.

This is an ideal context for art lovers with a discerning eye. The early part of Wednesday's auction provided an example of what will happen when the tone is set by objects that would be described as kitsch if they were paintings.

It started with the products of the so-called "Aesthetic Movement," a late 19th-century movement that owed much to literary ideas and was initiated in the 1870s by "self-appointed cognoscenti," as Elizabeth Aslin nicely put it in her book, "The Aesthetic Movement." The pro figures in this movement were playwright Oscar Wilde, painter Dante Rossetti, and the Pre-Raphaelite school, and painter-designer William Morris. The latter two, inspired by Ruskin's ideas, were largely responsible for the touch of neomedievalism in it, odd and almost contradictory combined with the urge to revert to natural form.

Gaudy Pieces  
This could express itself in such gaudy pieces as the mantle clock in an architectural case with painted fruits on the gift ground about 60 centimeters high which was knocked down at \$77. Or it could give birth to such quaint creations as the set of four "Morris & Co." woolen tissue curtains in a pattern known as "Peacock and Dragon" registered in 1876. In it, peacocks that owe much to the motifs of fabrics from Islamic Spain combine with lotus blossoms clearly copied from Persian pottery or fabrics of the 16th century and "dragons," which are in fact mythical birds borrowed from Persian pottery of the 14th century. Probably Morris had seen a square pottery tile which the Victoria and Albert Museum bought in 1876.

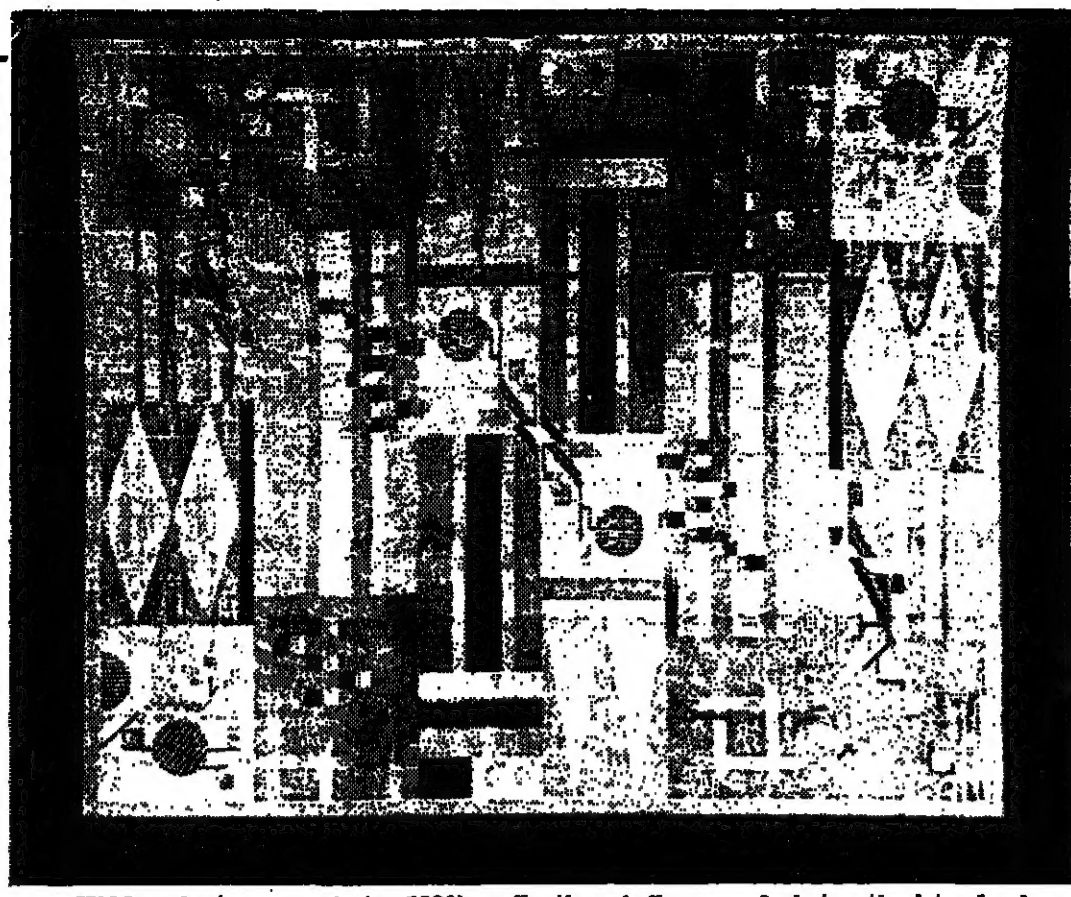
This hodge-podge of designs was woven in the dark greens and dull reds of 15th-century Western European tapestry for a mansion built by Philip Webb. Because of the signature and the precise documentation, it fetched the phenomenal price of \$1,850. It would be hard to create a worse context for an art deco piece and when it appeared, it fell flat. This was a large "Wilton" carpet, i.e., a carpet of Kidderminster (c. 1880), in shades of grayish green with touches of ochre and areas of ivory in an abstract design reminiscent of Wassily Kandinsky and Moholy Nagy. An unidentified buyer paid \$772 for it, much more than the highest estimate, which simply means that it was grossly underestimated.

Liberty's Furniture  
The same lack of proportion characterized the prices paid for furniture throughout the sale. High prices were paid for Liberty's furniture because of the exhibition organized two years ago at the Victoria and Albert which made a hit with the English public. But when it came to interesting pieces of advanced design such as a Scottish piano stool of stained oak made around 1900 in a style strongly influenced by architect-designer Charles Rennie Mackintosh, no one took any notice. At \$77, the stool, which would look good in any modern setting with cubist and abstract painting, was like the carpet, a giveaway.

By and large the most striking feature of this sale was that objects had to be obvious to sell well. A worthless electroplated copper dish with matching spoon done about 1910 brought a stunning \$154 and a badly designed oak cabinet in a provincial version of Parisian art nouveau rose to \$715. But the far more interesting oak corner seat of unusual design in suite with a cabinet went for \$200.

The world record price for one of the monstrous pottery birds made by the four Martin brothers in the late 18th century was established at \$2,420, chiefly perhaps because these distorted figures are so instantly identifiable. No aesthetic quality of any striking kind other than a somewhat facile oddity seems to justify such enthusiasm.

Ironically, the period of "decorative art" (meaning art objects in general) that is closest to us in time is the one in which no scale of values has yet been developed and agreed on. One of the reasons for this is that the field is so vast. Another is, perhaps, that it is too close to us, preventing a proper perspective.



Kidderminster carpet (c. 1930) reflecting influence of abstractionist school.

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The concept of granting academic credit for life experience has gained in recent years as thousands of adults have returned to the classroom. Those with years of experience in a particular field, the reasoning goes, should not have to sit through an introductory course in that field with 17-year-old and 18-year-old freshmen.

Call for Reform  
The practice grew rapidly in colleges and universities throughout the country in the early 1970s as a response to the call for academic reform that grew out of the student activism of the late 1960s.

New York State's Education Department has issued rules governing credit for life experience, but it acknowledges that the practice is open to abuse. Edward F. Carr, the director of the department's Division of Academic Program Review, said the student must demonstrate his knowledge of a subject through a written or oral examination or through a portfolio backed up with supporting documents.

The last regulation, Carr said, is to guard against students who

He cited the case of a 39-year-old man who had started a nursery school in a local church and who later applied for credits toward a bachelor's degree for the experience. The man assembled a portfolio of his achievements and, in accordance with the school's procedure, Marymount awarded him a total of 30 credits in small-business administration, management, counseling and sociology.

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## THEATER IN LONDON

### The Quintessential Englishness of a Traitor

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—It would probably be wrong, although accurate, to describe Alan Bennett's new play, "The Old Country," at the Queen's Theatre, as a thoroughly civilized entertainment. This is because part of his purpose is to undermine our assumptions about the value of civilized behavior, as understood by the English upper middle classes, and to question the worth of wit, ironic detachment and grace under pressure when these qualities are not informed by a consistent moral attitude.

Bennett achieves his effects by great wit, ironic detachment and grace, as seemingly ambivalent as his central character Hilary (Alec Guinness), a senior Foreign Office official who fled to Russia and, forced to flee England, now languishes in a dacha outside Moscow.

Hilary in exile has become quintessentially English. He shuttles around in a top hat, wears his trousers held up by his old school tie, listening to the music of Elgar, dreaming of garden parties and humming the best-loved hymns of the Church of England. He parodies obituaries from the Times, invents John Buchan-like thrillers with the innocent walking into a trap, and leads through his collection of first editions of the great liberal works of the civilization he represents—the magazines Horizon and Scrutiny, the novels of E.M. Forster, the poetry of Auden.

Bennett's play is just as English, depending upon his audience's shared experience with his hero or, at least, knowledge of his world through reading the right books. The ending, for example, will mean little to those who do not connect a melancholy "poop, poop" with the cry of the ebulliently self-destructive Toad (of Toad Hall) from Kenneth Grahame's nursery classic "The Wind in the Willows."

Clinging to Snobbery  
Hilary, although a traitor and clinging defiantly to his snobbery, loves the country he has betrayed for those aspects he was brought up to disregard. He misses the seedy suburbs, the graveyards of brave endeavor where he went to pass over his nation's secrets. He laments the disappearance of



Alec Guinness

London's tea shops even if he never visited them.

Bennett contrasts him with a fellow traitor, the working-class Eric (Bruce Bland) who does not read and so is unable to share Hilary's mixed nostalgia and savage rejection of his ethos, and also with the visiting Duff (John Phillips), his newly knighted brother-in-law, a luminary in the public world of the arts, sitting on innumerable committees and lecturing on Forster, who wants Hilary to return to England, serve a couple of years in prison for his size and write his best-selling memoirs.

Duff talks the same language as Hilary and appears to share his assumptions but, as Bennett makes clear with a neat twist late in the play, he does not mean what he says. He, in fact, is the traitor, always prepared to betray those qualities he claims to represent.

At one point Hilary, leaving through a catalogue of second-hand books, notes that there is

a section devoted to fakes. "In which context," he notes, "the fake would need to be the genuine article, like a woman at a drag ball." In the context of treachery, he is the deceived.

Worth of Irony

Bennett writes with an elegant wit and a keen intelligence. There is a lovely moment in which Hilary demolishes E.M. Forster's remark that if he had to choose between betraying his friend or his country, he hoped he'd have the guts to betray his country—and a hilarious disquisition on the worth of irony.

It is a play for lovers of paradox and language and England for it is written in understatement, where emotion is most often repressed or hidden behind cliché. It is full of hints and ambiguities, constructed much like a crossword puzzle, making a complete sense as each answer is solved.

When Peter Terson's "Good Lads at Heart" was first performed six years ago, I described it as a model of what theater can be, a shared experience that is felt and communicated. Now, revived at the Roundhouse Downstairs as part of the National Youth Theatre's 21st anniversary season, it remains an exemplary and exciting play. Set in the gymnasium of a reform school, it provides a confrontation between liberal and authoritarian methods of education, between youth and age, but its real concern is with its delinquent boys facing up to the outside world, to a society that has already decided to reject them.

It is a complex and involving work, although less effective when performed in the round, as it is here, than it was on the proscenium stage. Its large cast gives lively and energetic performances.

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## A U.S. Debate

### 'Life Experience' And College Credits

By Ari L. Goldman

NEW YORK (NYT).—If a college gives an accountant credit for his work experience, should it give a woman credit for bearing and raising children? If a canoe trip down the Connecticut River is worth six credits in biology, how many credits in penology should an inmate get for spending a year in prison?

These are just a few of the questions raised by the practice among many colleges and universities of granting academic credit for what is generally termed "life experience."

Some educators believe that the credits for life experience represent a long-awaited and welcome realization that valid learning experiences can take place outside the classroom. But others regard the credits as a dilution of the traditional academic process that threatens the integrity of adult college programs.

Ward Dennis, the dean of the General Studies School at Columbia University, said the faculty had found no satisfactory way to assess learning through experience. At the New School, Patrick Sheehan, the director of educational advising, said the school's curriculum was "very classroom oriented."

While General Studies and the New School offer no credit for life experience, the Weekend College at Marymount in Tarrytown, N.Y., not only offers credit for it but also places no limit on the number of credits a student can receive for life experience, according to Joseph Maddalena, the college's assistant director of continuing education.

Degree for Nursery  
He cited the case of a 39-year-old man who had started a nursery school in a local church and who later applied for credits toward a bachelor's degree for the experience. The man assembled a portfolio of his achievements and, in accordance with the school's procedure, Marymount awarded him a total of 30 credits in small-business administration, management, counseling and sociology.

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The last regulation, Carr said, is to guard against students who

"shop around" for the school offering the most credits for life experience.  
"A lot of students are looking for degrees in the easiest possible way," one administrator said. "The colleges are selling and the students are buying credit."  
Herbert London, the director of the Gallatin Division of New York University, defended the concept of granting credit for life experience but said he was disturbed by the "shabby" attitude of many schools toward the practice. He cited examples of schools giving credits to a young woman for her bee-keeping hobby and to another woman for living in a ghetto.  
"Many experiences are noteworthy," he said, "but not all are credit-worthy."

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32	5%	Borden	1.30	11	27	32	31	25%	25%	39%	49%	AT&T	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
35	5%	Boeing	1.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
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35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
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35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
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35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%	12%	12%
35	5%	Bormess	2.40	11	30	35	34	25%	25%	17%	17%	CalCo	1.50	12	120	12	12%		

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